# THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The Document Absolutely Astounds Iowa Republicans.

Senator Wright Regards It as a Palpable Forgery.

NEW JERSEY IDEAS.

Senator Frelinghuysen Will Take General Grant at His Word.

DES MOINES, lowa, June 1, 1875. The letter of President Grant to Harry White, of Pennsylvania, on the third term, which was received here by telegraph this morning, has reated a profound political sensation. reached us during the full preceding the anaual State conventions, and it will, doubtless, have a marked effect in determining the character and action of those bodies. Several leading democrats, with whom your correspondent conversed this morning, speak of the letter as a very adroit bid for renomination and as showing beyond a doubt that Grant has been working for a taird term for some time past, and has been shaping his political actions to that end. They think the letter settles at once the question of republican ascendancy in this State, and that by bold-laced manifestation of Casarism Grant has sounded the death knell of the party in lowa. They are not so sanguine, however, of the result in other portions of the country, and express the fear that Grant's skilful manipulation of his vast patronage will enable him to attain the third term. In this State, however, where the opposition to anything savoring of the third term has been so strong and decided among all voters, irrespective of party, this last action of President Grant will sink the party so deep that the trump of final doom will not reach it. They say nothing could have benefited the democratic party in this State so much as Grant's letter has done, and that this result will be immediately apparent. One gentleman, an old leader of the party and prominently talked of as its candidate for Governor, said that Grant's letter reveals a political crisis and that in facing it there could be neither democrats nor republicans—only patriots or traitors-friends to the Republic or vassals to

VIEWS OF CHIEF JUSTICE COLE. Much the same feeling is expressed among the epublicans, though many of the leading politicians are averse to committing themselves, and speak of the subject cautionsly. The Hon. C. C. Cole, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and a prominent republican, says he was somewhat surprised by the President's letter. He had formed the opinion that when the proper time arrived the President would withdraw his name unreservedly. He construes the letter to be a plain, straight orward statement of Grant's position, and that, while not courting a renomination, he does not withdraw his name. This he says, is the position taken by General Grant herere-a position indorsed by the people. He thinks that if Grant had withdrawn his name it would have removed from the party a cause of contention. However, it would have intensified the aspirations of others and thus introduced in the party persags as much contention as it would have removed. He is inclined, therefore, to approve of the position taken by the President. He thinks, however, that there is a strong opposition to a third term and that a renomination of Grant would bardly be expedient; in fact, he hardly thinks it possible in the present condition of the country. There might be such a change as to demand it, and in that event he thought Grant could be easily renominated and

SENATOR WRIGHT'S SURPRISE. Senator Wright had not seen the letter at the time your correspondent called, and when the latter handed him a paper containing it he read it carefully through and then said that, in his opinion, the letter was a forgery. He could not believe that Grant had ever written such a letter. He thought there was not a line characteristic of the man. The Senator is a pronounced auti-third term man and regards the election of any man to that Grant, in his wildest moments, ever dreamed of a taird term, and this letter, susceptible of so many constructions and of such an indefinite character, he cannot believe was written by Grant. If Grant had intended to withdraw his name he would have said so in plain terms, and it he had intended to leave the matter to the people he would have preserved the policy of silence. Way should he speak now more than at Had not conventions declared against the third term last year, and why did he not speak then? The Senator is ulty convinced that the letter is not genuine. if it is he regards the possibility of third term as out of the question. He thinks the people would declare against it by an overwhelming majority. He thinks that writing letters of such a character that the reader can construe them in any way he sees fit is not the role Grant plays-at-any rate one he has never attempted before.

The despatch that brought the letter to this city came in an irregular way, and this is also sited as a proof that it is not genuine. The republicans generally follow the example of Senator Wright and deny the convinences of the letter. instead of attempting to defend it. Meantime the semocrats are jublisht, and all parties anxiously await further advices.

SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN'S VIEWS. GRANT "NEITHER ASES NOR WANTS A THIRD

NEWARK, June 3, 1875. The HERALD representative called yesterday on Senator Frederick T. Frelinghuysen to obtain his views on President Grant's recently published letter touching the third term question. The Senator, as is well known to HERALD readers, has ever been regarded as among the warmest adherents of his Excellency, and both in Washington and New Jersey has had most intimate relations with him. The President has twice, while in Newark, been the honored guest of the senior New Jersey Senator, and has not only crossed his legs frequently under the Frelinghuysen mahogany, but slept beneath the Senator's roof. In turn the Senator has from the first enjoyed the trust and confidence of His Excellency, as the tender of the English mission and other distinguished marks of Presidential favor abundantly prove.

The Senator was found quietly enjoying a cigar in his unpretending law office, on Broad street, Newark, and, with the urbanity for which he is soted, received the interviewer and prepared for him a seat alongside his writing desk. The following conversation substantially took place:-

"Senator, the HERALD has commissioned me to scertain your opinion of the President's letter on the third term question. Will you be kind enough to say what you think of it ?"

"I think Grant means exactly what he says in ais letter. I believe he neither asks nor wants a third term. He means in his letter just what any plain-spoxen, honest man would mean-exactly what he says."

"And, Senator, you think him perfectly sincere

in not desiring a third term?" "I certainly do. I know Grant intimately and have great respect for him, believing him to be entirely honest in his words and their meaning."

"But, Senator, do you note his language is vague when he says he does not seek a third term any more than he did a flist or second?"

"He doesn't say that. He doesn't say he didn't seek a second. He says a first," "Some of the leading journals, presses anything

his letter quite the reverse from you, Senator. Some go so iar as to say the letter is a plain bid for a third term. They lay stress on the fact that the very same republicans of Pennsylvania gave him just as good an opportunity to speak out last year, when in convention they nominated Hartranit for President, and that in the canvass last fall the third term was made a strong issue; but yethe spoke not."

"He explains all that in his letter." "Well, Senator, has there been or is there in Washington or elsowhere any serious movement

to run Grant for a third term ?" "Not that I am aware of. I know of no such movement. I don't think such a movement exists. At all events, I have no information lead-

ing to any other conclusion." THE TURN OF THE TIDE. REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA, KENTUCKY, NEW HAMPSHIRE, KANSAS AND OHIO PRONOUNCE AGAINST THE THIRD TERM-BOUTH CAROLINA ALONE IN ITS GLOBY.

As an indication of the sentiments that obtain in the ranks of the republican party in reference to the third term, quotations are given below from the proceedings of recent republican conventions and also some brief extracts from the opinions expressed on the same question by leading and influential members of that political organization. The action of representative bodies speaking, as they do, for large communities, tells very forcibly of the opposition that exists toward the pretensions of any man who aims to serve more than eight years in the Presidential office. The decided and unmistakable ground just taken by the republicans of Pennsylvania in the premises. and General Grant's letter on the same topic invest the subject with renewed if not greater interest than ever. The quotations could be extended to much greater length, but enough is furnished to show the drift of opinion in the party that twice elected Grant Chief Magistrate. will be noticed that South Carolina stands alone in support of the third term, and it will not be forgetten that in New Hampshire, where the republicans declared against a third term - the party was measurably successful, while in Connecticut, where no reference was made to the matter by the Republican Convention, the democrais carried all before them in the late State

PENNSYLVANIA SPEAKS FIRST. The Pennsylvania Republican Convention fired the first gun against the third term scheme. Coming from the representatives of the party in the second State in the Union the effects were of the greatest importance. The resolution was adopted August 19, 1874. It reads :-

That, entertaining the fullest confidence in the high personal integrity, aboilty and state smanship of Governor John P. Harirant, we unhesitatingly present him to our republican iriends throughout the Union as a candidate for nomination to the Freidency in 1876.

SOME PLAIN TALKING. Mr. Dickey, of Lancaster, ex-member of Congress, in moving the adoption of the resolution, said, in special reference to the one name-Governor Hartrauft, for the Presidency-that the republicans, not only of Pennsylvania, but of the nation at large, were moved to put forward Presidential candidates at this early day by a desire to stop the slanders that are being uttered against the existing President, General Grant. He said the President was in no position to speak for himself, but that he did not entertain any aspirations toward a third term. He would not depart from the precedent established by Washington, the father of the nation; he had no wish to depart from it, but if he had, then the time had come for the great republican party to assert its adherence to that precedent and its opposition to any filling of that office for three terms by a President of the

THE KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

On the 26th of August, 1874, the Kansas Republican Convention adopted the appended resolution. The action followed close on the proceedings in Pennsylvania :--

Resolved. That the unwritten law enacted by the example of the Father of His Country in declaring a re-clection to the third Presidential term is as controlling as though it was incorporated in the national constitu-tion, and ought never be violated. THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS. The following constituted one of the resolutions

adopted by the New risespective Republican Convention on the 12th of January last:-

Unalterable opposition to the election of any man to the Presidency of the United States for a third term. THE KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

At the recent Republican State Convention in Kentucky one of the resolutions adopted declared against a taird term. The language employed was not very direct or emphatic, but yet manifested a feeling of hostility to the renomination of General Grant.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA INDORSEMENT. On the 14th of September, 1874, the South Caro-lina Republican Convention declared itself in favor of a third term for General Grant. No State has ventured to follow in the footsteps of the Palfrom this action cannot amount to much. The negroes and unscrupulous carpet-baggers who formed that body desired no more than to flatter the President and to establish themselves more firmly in his favor. The resolution reads :-

A few days before the election in this State last fall Governor Dix, at a public meeting in the Cooper Institute, expressed himself as lows:—"I am asked, fellow citizens, my opinion as to the third term. Although I have regarded the discussion of the question as premature I have not hesitated to give a direct answer to any question which has been personally addressed to me. I gave my opinion when asked in this way weeks ago, months ago. I have not been willing to thrust myself forward in this canvass with any declaration of my views, but as the question is put to me I will answer it frankly, because I know very well that if I did not answer it directly a misconstruction would be put on my silence. I say, then, distinctly, that I am not in favor of a third term,"

The opinions of other prominent republicans

GOVERNOR NOVES, OF OHIO, says :- "Now, as to the third term. There is no difficulty in this regard with us. The only fear we ever entertained was that the democrats, appreclating at its true value the excellent administration of General Grant, would want to steal him from us as their candidate. General Grant recognizes just as forcibly as you do, just as forcibly as our democratic brethren do, that this is the wide spread feeling in the country that no man-however excellent his administration may have been. however much we may love and respect him-there is no man to whom it would be safe to allow more than eight years' occupancy of the Presidential chair."

SENATOR FERRY, OF MICHIGAN, "I do not think," remarks the Michigan Senator, "the people would tolerate a third term for any man, great as is the respect for General Grant.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON. Governor Chamberlain, in the South Carolina Convention, September 14, 1874, made the following remarks:-"I will tell you what Vice President Wilson told me in Boston a short time ago. He said that there was no doubt but that Grant wanted a third term, and that he (Grant) be lieved that he was the only man who could pull

the republican party through." SENATOR MORTON, OF INDIANA. could not say that the President would reject a third term. Never had a single moment's conversation with him on the subject.

JUDGE MILLER, UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. This eminent jurist agrees so far with the position taken by the HERALD as to admit, inferentially, the possibility of the establishment of imperialism in our government, but only in case where an ambitious President could callst the aid of the lower house of Congress in his designs.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIRGINIA COUSIN. Colonel Swann, of Cearleston, W. Va., with whom the President stopped during a visit to his relatives, in that State during the fall of 1874, openly declared, in a political convention, that tes unfriendly to his suministration, interpret | General Grant was a candidate for renomination.

Every one present understood him to be spcaking by the President's authority. Swann is a cousin of the Chief Magistrate.

SENATOR CAMERON, OF PENNSYLVANIA. "Until I read," remarks this veteran statesman "the articles on Casarism in the HERALD the idea never occurred to me seriously, and I don't think it probable, or even possible, that Grant will run a third time. Believing in and knowing General Grant as I do, I cannot think anything but the most extraordinary circumstances would induce him to run for a third term."

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE when spoken to on the subject of a third term said that he deprecated the methods now resorted to by persons in power to increase their incomes while in office no matter by what means. He would leave the election of President to the Senate. Of course no one would know beforehand who was to be chosen, and his political color would only be known afterward, thus saving the country endless excitement and preventing that interference with business and commercial interests that sometimes occur, Mr. Fillmore would, however, prefer that the spirit of the conatitution should be adhered to. Washington and Lincoln fived in exceptional times, but he would rather see a precedent of one term established. That term should be six years instead of four, which would enable the successful candidate to master the duties of the office. With the view of preventing trafficking while in power he would favor the granting of a pension for life to the outgoing President of half his salary while in office. Mr. Filimore considered Grant a lar better soldier

SENATOR LOGAN, OF ILLINOIS, has no hesitation in saying that he is an anti-third

SENATOR SARGENT, OF CALIFORNIA. declares that he could never approve a third term.

EX-SENATOR WASHBURN, OF MASSACHUSETTS. Mr. Washburn says the people of Massachusetts would not contemplate with complacency a third term. He would oppose Grant if renominated. ADVICE GRATIS TO PRESIDENTIAL

CANDIDATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In your leading editorial of to-day (3d inst.) headed as above, you style it "General Grant's Letter of Resignation." It is not a letter of resignation, in my opinion; it is a letter of confession.

A READER.

### PLYMOUTH PRAYER MEETING.

HEART-A GOD FOR EVERY HUMAN BEING.

Plymouth lecture room shows no falling off as vet in the attendance, as every available seat is occupied three-quarters of an hour before the time of the opening of the meeting. As Mr. Beecher came in last evening he greeted his friends on every side with a pleasant smile and word. He said to one, "I am glad some of you aristocrats have to take democratic seats." which raised a query in the minds of a couple of ladies as to what he could mean. Brothers Edgerton and Edward Beecher prayed. latter prayed that the church might be sanctified and purified and humbled by its trials, and that all the roots of bitterness that had sprung up might be removed, that good might come out of evil and light out of darkness. Mr. Beecher commenced his remarks by saying :- The old expresheart—is beautiful, yet by continuous use it has suffered the same harm which comes to a most every figure when it is used so frequently that it ceases to be a figure. When on a dreary, cloudy day the sun breaks through an opening, in all its glory, that is a beautiful figure; and it is in this sense that the figure is used in describing the changes which take place in Christian experience. It is supposed that Christ brings His children through tribulation and rebellion to submission, and that suddenly the clouds that have bung around them par, and the love of God is shed abroad in their hearts. It is a beautiful, blessed truth, that precisely this experience takes place in the lives of some, and it is a noble and desirable expartence; but when such persons are taken and held up as being the distinctive way in which divine grace works the conversion of men, when

THE TYPICAL METHOD and all men undertake to bring themselves up into at least a sight of it, then a great mistake is into at least a sight of it, then a great mistake is made. One peculiar method of God is made to be the only and chief method by which the divine sovereignty works, whereas a larger experience and larger examination of facts shows that God works by multitudinous ways, and you will always observe that wachever a person runs after an experience that don't belong to them they are and to lose the one that does belong to them. The way in which they might have been cultivated is neglected. I was brought up in a time when everyoody was trying to get that manifestation of God which ild does not make to the world, but does make to Hischilden. I strove for that, and was only beaten out of it by dibt of continual observation, and at last I saw that it was not my business to preach my idea of God's kingdom, but to preach the great truths and lay down tha right, and lat cach follow his own method. Let me say a lew words about this. People are continually asking, "How shall I have a realization of God's love? How shall I love God?" Let me say, first, that, esting ashe exceptional cases, I think you will find that no man ever loved God until he came to a view of God that was lovable. This juts your finger right on the point of a great struggle. God has been presented to you as a great devernor, in a spirit of FUNDAMENTAL Expisioness;
a God that sits in neaven with purer eyes than to behold evil—a Being wao places you under obligations with no capacity for dong His will, and until you have a special gift you have no power in you to prevent such a view of God gs that to a sensitive, moral nature, and it rises up against it, and says, "I will not submit." An't that is the depravity working out, but by and by in the conflict comes made. One peculiar method of God is made to be

converse, that womenover a person from a citate of the content of

The Centennial of the First Naval Battles of the Revolution.

Engagement Between Maine Fishermen and the British Navy.

Daring Exploits of Jere. O'Brien and His Brother John.

Erection of the Machias Liberty Pole and the

Capture of the Margaretta.

PREPARATIONS AND PROGRAMME.

MACHIAS, Me. June 2, 1875. The centennial anniversaries of the stirring times of the Revolution are crowding upon us rapidly, and everywhere there are generous preparations making for rousing celebrations. We have had Concord, Lexington and Mecklenburg, and the next in order are those of Machias, Bunker Hill, and the grand wind-up at Philadelphia a year hence. Of all these just mentioned the one least renowned throughout the country is to take place here in Machias, on the coast of Maine, on Saturday, June 12. It will be an affair or no insignificant magnitude, and the circumstance which it commemorates is more of national than of local importance. The first genuine naval battle of the Revolution was fought here, resulting in the capture of the British sloop-of-war Margaretta, together with several other smaller craft, and of course the whole engagement was an American victory from beginning to end.
THE STORY OF THE BATTLE

possesses all the thrilling features of a romance, and probably the best account that has been handed down to posterity is that nurnished by filsley in his "Forest and Shore," and from which I make liberal extracts, without, however, intending to vouch for their historic accuracy. These extracts contain undoubtedly exaggerated narratives of the actual occurrences, but we leave it to our readers to separate the facts from the web of romance in which they are enmested. It should be stated at the outset that the people of Machias were first stirred up by receiving the news of the battles of Concord and Lexington. On an evening in the latter part of April, 1775, a number of persons were collected in a small tavern here in Machias. A day or two previous the inhabitants had received the proclamation of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, authorizing and requiring preparations and efforts to be made incident to a state of nostility. The people of Machias had, from the first, been strenuously opposed to the usurpation of the British government, and the sole topic of conversation, whenever a few met together, was this exciting subject. On the evening in question a much larger number than usual had assembled to talk over the stirring news recently received from Boston. Conspicuous among the rest were two young men, brothers, by the name of O'Brien, sons of Morris O'Brien, who came to this country from Cork, in Ireland. Scated around the ample fireplace, enjoying their pipes and cans,
THE ALL-ENGROSSING TOPIC OF THE HOUR

was canvassed by one and all. At last the elder of the brothers, Jeremiah O'Brien, spoke out :-"I move," said O'Brien, when the agitation which the news had excited had subsided, "that to-morrow we raise a liberty pole in front of the

Town House."
"Agreed! Agreed!" was the animated response from every quarter. "And that a Committee of Safety be appointed," he added, "who shall have supervision of all the affairs relative to the proclamation lately received from the Provincial Congress."

"You will pardon me, gentlemen, for interfering, as I am not an inhabitant of the place," re-marked a gentleman present by the name of Jones, who belonged to Boston, but who had a store in Machins and exercised in consequence considerable influence. "While I cordially approve the spirit manifested in the present occasion, yet permit mo to suggest if it would not be more advisable to

CALL A TOWN MEETING

Captain Moore was somewhat exasperated on learning the vote of the town, and would have put his threat into immeritate execution but for the interference a second time of Mr. Jones. That gentleman represented to him that the meeting was not folly attended, and that the vote was not at the properties of the second time of Mr. Jones of Mr. Grant Properties and the second time of Mr. Jones of Mr. Grant Properties and the second time of Mr. Jones of Mr. Jones

O'Briens. Poster and such like corrist, it may read hy be imagined what tester options were in regard to taking down the pose. Instead of discussing that question they busied themselves in ordinary busied themselves in such a such content of the post. It is not a few other villages, regarding the popel. Instead of discussing that they would vote to keepir (up. in the meantment pay would vote to keepir (up. in the meantment pay would vote to keepir (up. in the meantment pay miles and so a few other villages, regarding the popol to come to Machines to help them desend. Saturday, the town meeting was held and the subject was laid before it. It needed not much discussion. There was the demand and the window of the hall, until the chairman literrupted it by submitting another question—"Those who are demand and the window of the hall, until the chairman literrupted it by submitting another question—"Those who are disposed in the work of the town, and would have say "No," "Reims grand and almost the force of a thunder clap.

Own Lorp 'No," "Seemed to spring simultaneously from overy lip. "The nows of this sofernidable follial with his fellow citizens when he vote was dear than the proposition of the submitted was not object to elevant the following Monday.

The next morning, colore the tistual hour for reference working, here had there must collaborate the church its say. The next morning, colore the tistual hour for reference working, here and the following Monday.

The next morning, colore the tistual hour for reference working, here and the color and the following Monday.

The next morning, colore the tistual hour for reference working, here and the color and the following Monday.

The next morning, colore the tistual hour for reference working, and the decrease of the morning of the morning of the morning of the color and the color and the color and the color and the

YOU WILL FIND NO SEULKERS THIS TIME," Said a voice from the centre. The fight laugh which passed through the ranks at this remark was the best proof the Captain could have of the coolness of his men. It give him confidence in

was the best proof the Captain could have of the coolness of his men. It save him confidence in their stability.

"They are striving?" exclaimed Colonel Poster, pointing toward the moving mass coming up in a compact body. "Be careful, men, and dou't waster your powder," he added, "Be coa'd and stealty select your man and do not are until the word is given." The Americans were drawn up in double rank, O'Brien having charge of the front and Foster of the rear division. The front rank were to deliver their fre and then fall back, giving 'place to the rear division. The front rank were to deliver their fre and then fall back, giving 'place to the rear rank, while the former resonated, the second rank going through the same manacurer. The enemy pressed on at double-quick time, and seeing the small number opposed to them, they burst into a cheer of an irregular firing. "Steady, my lads, steady!" said O'B.leu, as the balls began to whiste around them. "Let them come a little nearer—we can't afford to throw away powder." The men stood firm, as though hewn from the solid rock, pattently waiting the word. At last, when the English had arrived within liss feet of them, the command was given. A sneet of flame ran along the breastwork, and as the leaden shower tell among the cassaling a territole gap was made in tacir number. Immediately, as the report of the first mand was given. A sneet of flame ran along the breastwork, and as the leaden shower fell among the assailants a territole gap was made in their number. Immediately, as the report of the first voiley rang in the air, the stern voice of Colonel Foster was heard above the dini-"flear rank, advance! Present: Fire?" and another deathed dealing discharge poured from the breastwork. In spite of the efforts of their officers he English broke and retreated toward the bank of the river. Here after a while they succeeded in forming them, and again they advanced toward the nandful of men. But this time no triumphant cases accompanied their onset. On this occasion the assailants rushed on at a charge, with the evident intention of carrying the breastwork at the point of the bayonet. Not a shot was fired until they arrived within point blank distance, went again the fery storm was furfed upon them and again they broke, while another well directed volley threw them into perfect disorder. A general rosh for the boats immediately ensued, and while crowding into them the Americans left their cover and pone discharge after discharge into their disordered ranks. During the action the British brity had chught agreeded within muskey shot of the shore, and when the retreating toe had gained her decks they were exposed to and experienced severe loss from the Americans, who continued to pour their fire linto her until she floated and was removed down the river. In this battle three Americans only were killed and wounded of the

moved down the river. In this battle three Augericans only were killed and a smail number wounded, while the killed and wounded of the British amounted, as near as could be ascertained, to 100. After this repulse the British did not make a second attempt, but, hastening to get their wounded on board, they we give anchor and stood out of the oay on their return to Haliax.

REJOICING IN MACHIAS.

It is impossible to describe the joy of the inhabitants of Machias at the unexpected result of this battle. They had made up their minds for the worst, and they had looked upon the little band that had gode both to cope with the adversary as a forform hope. When the things of the overwhelming deteat of the enemy reached them they could scarcety great the report; but when the little band marched back to the village, with the little band marched back to the village, with apparently undimmissed numbers, their joy knew no bounds. After this decided repulse the people of Machias rested in period security, leeling, confident that another attempt at invasion would not be made, but they were mistaken. About all weeks after this

of Machias relied in period security, resing, confident that another attempt at invasion would not be made, but they were mistaken. About all weeks after this

A THIND EXPEDITION LEFT HALIPAX and landed 1,000 men at Passamaquoddy, with the intent of marching through the woods and attacking Machias by land. On learning the fact the people again mastered, and preparations were again made to waylay and resist the enemy. From the piewess they had already exhibited there is no dead to that they would for the four thin the come off victors. The Brillish however, on the second day of their march meeting with so many obstacies, became disheartened and retreated.

After this the town remained unmoiested. The liberty pole, which first drew on them the ire of the Brillish, remained a long time standing, a cherished mement of their unyleiding firmness and heroic bravery.

After the transactions recorded the Liberty and Diligence were commissioned by the State of Massachusetts and sent out on a cruise, Jeremian O'Brien commanded the lormer, his brother William being heutenant. Captain Lambert commanded the latter, with John O'Brien for first lieutenant. For two years they did service on the nothern coast, affording protection to our navigation, after which they were laid up. After this John O'Brien, with a number of others, built at Newburyport an armed ship, letter of marque, called the Handbal, mounting twenty guns. On the completion of one voyage she was fitted out as a cruiser and manned with 130 men. Unfortunately off New York she lell in with two frigates, and after a chase of forty-eight hours, suffrage, and after a chase of forty-eight hours was taken. O'Brien was decamed in the famous guardsthy Jersey about six mounting twenty guns. On the completion of one voyage she was fitted out as a cruiser and manned with 130 men. Unfortunately off New York she lell in with two frigates, and after a chase of forty-eight hours, was taken. O'Brien was decamed in the famous guardsthy Jersey about six mounted on the famous guards

ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A boy named Willie Gray, aged ten years, was run over on the Erte Railway, at the Division street cressing, in Paterson, yesterday, and fatally injured. He had been stealing a ride upon a freight train, and in trying to jump off, with some other boys, he lost his balance and fell under tre wheels. Both legs were cut off near the snees, and he was otherwise so badly hurt that there is little nope of his recovery. He was taken to the St. Joseph's Hospital.

## MILITARY PARADE IN HOBOKEN.

Yesterday afternoon the streets of Hoboxen were the scene of a handsome military pageant. The members of the Fourin and Ninth regiments, N. G., S. N. J., under colonels Hart and Steele, made their regular parade, and were reviewed at the City Hall by Mayor Trapnagen, of Jersey City; Mayor Russell, of Hoooken, and memoere of Ind Common Councies 50 noth cines. Several soldiers of the Seventh regiment, of New York, were also present. The men turned out in admirable trim and marched weil. The bearing and evolutions of the companies elicited much appliance.